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Congress Party Easily Winning India Elections

FROM IAN DUNBAR

Calcutta, Jan. 3. India's general elections are virtually over although two-thirds of the country hasn't voted yet.

The results are already obvious — an overwhelming victory for Pandit Nehru's Congress Party. Of the 121 results declared they have won 93.

Socialists, Communists, Marxist-Leninists, Marxist-Stalinists, right wing Hindu Mahasabhas, Untouchables and rebellious Rajas — the whole conglomeration of disjointed opposition has vanished beneath a flurry of forfeited deposits. (Under Indian, like the British electoral law, candidates lose a large deposit if they get less than a certain small proportion of votes).

The results are surprising as the Congress Party is unpopular in many parts of the country. But the Party has great wealth and power. The nationwide organization was built up during the 30 years' bitter anti-British struggle, backed by millions of industrialists, most of the press and herds of jeepborne officials and pamphleteers.

The Congress Party admits it would be defeated if the people were given the opportunity of a straight fight. But even now it is taking a stand and independent of the opposition Party candidates. Fights between 23 candidates are raging in some areas to the gain of the Congress Party.

Treasury officials are taking in money from last deposits. The man who didn't doubt victory was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, grey-haired but light of step, who was making the biggest, toughest election tour in democratic history.

Yet the elections are not a success. Handling of the 175 million, large illiterate votes is more than the Administration can manage. Little are accurate and incomplete, although half a million were employed to draw up the electoral rolls which are distributed at 224,000 polling booths. — London Express Service.

Clearing East Berlin By Pick And Shovel

Berlin, Jan. 2.

The East German Premier, Dr Otto Grotewohl and his wife, Lette, led 50,000 East Berliners here tonight to the start of a massed "pick and shovel" effort to clear the heart of East Berlin of rubble and rebuild it.

Under the glare of hundreds of arc lamps and searchlights, charwomen in overalls worked side by side with civil servants unsuitably dressed in soft shoes and dark suits.

The Premier, and the General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party, Dr. Walter Ulbricht, arrived an hour late for the job and were greeted with cries of "Where have you been?"

Dr Grotewohl was wearing a suit of workmanlike blue overalls topped by a ski cap. Dr Ulbricht wore a leather coat and a beret to shield him against the biting winter wind. — Reuters.

Libya's First Monarch



El Sayid Sir Mohamed Idris El Senussi, the pro-British Emir of Cyrenaica, the man who remained loyal to the Allies in the Eighth Army days, has become Libya's first King. The 61-year-old monarch broadcast on Christmas Eve proclaiming Libya an independent State. Simultaneously he assumed the Royal Powers. — London Express.

Egypt Interested In Settling Dispute By Mediation

London, Jan. 2.

Usually reliable sources said today that the principle of mediation remains acceptable to Egypt in relation to the Anglo-Egyptian dispute.

This principle is in some degree also acceptable to Britain although she would prefer a settlement by direct negotiation, the sources added.

Egypt, the same sources said, would prefer, however, for mediation to be worked by a neutral power—not by a Western or Arab nation. For those reasons suggestions that Premier Nuri-as-Said Pasha of Iraq might be a suitable mediator between Egypt and Britain is generally ruled out here.

Nuri's earlier approaches last month in Paris and London had a cold reception in Egyptian diplomatic quarters here and sources close to the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Salah el Din Pasha, at the time made it clear that the moves had no Egyptian backing.

Nuri's present discussions in London are believed to be concerned in fact with immediate Anglo-Iraqi affairs including mutual treaty matters and recent arrangements concerning the oil industry of Iraq.

Sources here point out that until the outlines of a new policy become apparent there is little chance for a solution of the present impasse in Anglo-Egyptian relations.

Prospects for a get-together, a night-improvement, however, if a new approach is found by the Western Powers which would enable Egypt to join the West's defence structure and allow Britain to forget about the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

Egypt, in this connection, does not bar in principle co-operation with the West in a major defence project but she wants it to be palatable so that it removes the stigma of occupation of Egyptian territory.

How the West can adapt a projected Middle East Command to fit in with these Egyptian ideas no one is prepared to say at present. — United Press.

SEEKS MIDDLE ROAD

Confidants said other subjects discussed informally with the Foreign Office by Nuri Pasha were Iraq's arrangements with the Iraq Petroleum Company and some aspects of the Anglo-Iraqi treaty which is coming up for revision shortly. The Iraqi Embassy said Nuri had no official engagements today but it was probable that he would have further conversations. (Contd. on Back Page Oct. 5)

Japanese Recognition Of Nationalist China

TRUMAN WILL DISCUSS SUBJECT WITH CHURCHILL

Washington, Jan. 2.

President Truman has told Mr Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, that he would like to discuss with him next week the question of Japanese recognition of the Chinese Nationalist regime in Formosa as the legitimate government of China, authoritative sources said today.

This immediately raises in an urgent and specific form the most important divergence between British and American policy in recent years. Britain recognises the Communist regime in China as the legitimate government whereas America recognises the Chinese Nationalist regime in Formosa.

The present American hope is that Japan will sign a bilateral treaty with the Chinese Nationalist regime soon after the Allied-Japanese peace treaty comes into effect early this year along lines similar to this treaty.

Invasion Of Indo-China Feared

Washington, Jan. 2.

United States military leaders are working on a plan to meet the possible threat of a Chinese Communist invasion of Indo-China, where French forces are battling a Communist guerrilla army.

The French Government was known to have learned some time ago that the Chinese have prepared such an invasion and to have sought an indication of American intentions in that event.

From informed sources it was reported that the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff had not yet made a final decision on a concrete plan of action but that the subject was under constant study and planning. There was, therefore, no indication as to what form United States military aid to the French forces would take if the Chinese marched into Indo-China. — Reuters.

RED LOSSES IN KOREA 28,000 Less During Last Month

Eighth Army HQ, Jan. 3.

The Eighth Army announced today that Allied ground forces inflicted 16,441 Communist casualties during December, a drop of more than 28,000 from the previous month.

It was one of the lowest total casualty reports of the past six months. Included in the totals were 10,520 killed in action, 5,677 wounded and 244 prisoners of war.

The December total was the first monthly figure available since the twilight war began after the November 27 setting of the demarcation line and the 30-day cease-fire period. It showed a great drop from November's casualties when 44,729 enemy troops were put out of action. In November, 30,285 Communist soldiers were killed.

The highest total of the past six months came in October when more than 74,000 casualties were inflicted on enemy forces.

SLOW PACE ACTION

Action along the entire 145-mile front continued at a slow pace on Wednesday. Only two light probing attacks were reported while newly completed reports showed that only 24 patrol combats were made. (Contd. on Back Page Oct. 5)

A mission would be sent by the Japanese to Formosa to negotiate the treaty which would naturally involve recognition of the Chinese Nationalist regime as the legitimate government of China.

An agreed Anglo-American line has not yet been reached. It will therefore be an important objective of Mr Truman and Mr Churchill to find a solution of the problem.

Political and Congressional opinion are important because the Congress has not debated ratification of the Japanese treaty which cannot come into force until it has been ratified by the United States.

To date Britain is the only country apart from Japan, which has ratified the treaty. The British view is that it would be unwise in the changing Eastern situation for Japan to commit itself irrevocably to a Chinese regime now only exercising de facto control over an island off the mainland of China.

The British also question whether the Chinese Nationalist regime can be regarded by any government as exercising what is usually called sovereignty over China as a whole.

A factor of importance to the Japanese is that from a long-term point of view trade between Japan and the mainland of China is vital to the survival of the Japanese economy and likely to become more important than trade with Formosa. — Reuters.

WILL BE ON TIME
On Board the Queen Mary, Jan. 2.

The Queen Mary, now speeding in fine weather through the Atlantic at close to 30 knots, will carry Mr Winston Churchill to America on Saturday in time for a day cruise with President Truman on Washington's Potomac, ship officers said today.

The Queen Mary is officially scheduled to reach the Ambrose Lightship at 9 a.m. GMT on Saturday, when Mr Churchill is expected to be taken ashore by a fast cutter and transferred to a destroyer to take him to Washington.

Mr Churchill has been working steadily with his staff of 35 in his floating headquarters. He was engaged today on the address to be given to the American Congress on January 17. This will be the most important speech of his North American tour and will put the purpose of his Washington visit in perspective. — Reuters.

Court Quashes Conviction

Washington, Jan. 2.

The Supreme Court today reversed a narcotics conviction because the evidence in the case was obtained forcibly from the convicted man's stomach.

Judge J. Frankfurter, who wrote the 8-0 opinion, criticised law enforcement officers in the case for "illegally breaking into the privacy of the petitioner". The case was that of Antonio Richard Rochin of Los Angeles, who was sentenced to 90 days in jail for possessing morphine in violation of California law. — United Press.

Mossadegh Talks With World Bank Officials

Teheran, Jan. 2.

Two officials of the World Bank who have come here to study the oil situation have had talks with the Persian Prime Minister, Dr Mohammed Mossadegh.

No official information has been released about these talks, but it is believed that the two Bank officials found the Premier agreeable to what is being done to find a solution to the oil dispute with Britain.

However, it is also believed that Premier Mossadegh reiterated his views that any proposals for a settlement of the issue must be within the framework of Persia's oil nationalisation law.

The Lower House of the Persian Parliament wants Premier Mossadegh to answer official questions about his policy. For this purpose, it has ordered the Premier to attend a special session of the House on that day.

The Government, in its turn, wants to put off a special session until January 22. But the House has turned down this request. — Reuters.

STOP PRESS

TEST MATCH LATEST

Australia lost three wickets for an additional 72 runs this morning when the fourth Test match was resumed at Melbourne.

When the luncheon interval arrived Australia had scored 140 for 4, and still required 121 runs to win.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Britain's 1952 Problem

THE people of Britain enter the new year fully aware of difficult, possibly critical times ahead. The country's dangerous economic situation calls for new and more rigid austerity in living standards; somehow or other the dollar gap has to be closed, the balance of trade made more favourable, and defensive rearmament commitments met. The challenge to the ingenuity and resiliency of the British people has never been greater than it is today. The overriding problem confronting the nation is to be able to pay its way. This was heavily underscored recently by Mr Churchill when he publicly declared that "without this foundation not only do we lose our chance and even our right to play our part in the defence of great causes, but we cannot keep our people alive. If we cannot earn our living by the intense exertion of our strength, our genius and our craftsmanship, there will be no time to emigrate the redundant millions for whom no food is grown at home—and we have no assurance that anyone else is going to keep the British lion as a pet." This, it can be assumed, is going to be the note Mr Churchill will strike when he discusses Britain's current problems with Mr Truman next week. He is not going to Washington expecting the Americans to pull the British chestnuts out of the fire. It is the Prime Minister's conviction that the challenge, not only to the nation's standard of living, but to its life, is Britain's own affair. It calls for severe measures, and in a month's time, when Parliament meets again, many new and probably unpleasant proposals will have to be made. The bald fact remains that the British problem at the middle of the twentieth century—the problem of keeping fifty million people alive and safe in a small trading country—allows

no comfortable hopes, and offers no easy solution. It has become plain that no one can fairly promise, now or soon, a higher standard of life in Britain, more especially as the first consideration is for the country to regain its solvency. The initial requirement is to cut the coat according to the meagre cloth. The ebbing away of gold and dollar reserves which stand between the nation and bankruptcy is the result of overspending, not only by Britain, as Mr Churchill has emphasised, but by other countries in the sterling area. This means that the account can only be balanced, at home and abroad, by self-denial, sound economy and hard work. Whether the balance can be struck at a point permitting anything like the future standard of life which the British people have come to expect is the great question. The danger is national decline in a changing world—a danger that cannot be obviated merely by taking off the country the weight of rearmament. Peace and national safety, Mr Churchill rightly contends, are essential parts of the standard of life itself, and these two assets must be paid for. The Prime Minister goes to Washington looking to the United States not only for another bolster but for "a good understanding so that we can work together easily and intimately as we used to do." But Mr Churchill looks first and last to the British people to set their own house in order, and in their politics as in their economics to put first things first. First and foremost the nation has to make ends meet; only by so doing can it achieve security and prosperity. The challenge has been made, and it has to be met this year. None will doubt that the people of Britain will, as in the past, rise successfully to the occasion.



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Protection Urged For Refugees

URGENT PROBLEM

Paris, Jan. 2. The maintenance of some form of international protection for refugees is urged in a survey published by the United Nations today.

This preliminary survey emphasizes that termination of the International Refugee Organization has left a residue of refugee problems requiring urgent attention in such countries as Germany, Austria, Italy and Greece.

The survey, reporting on the condition of thousands of refugees in Europe and in the Near East, will be followed in June by a revised work covering as well countries of refugee settlement such as America, Canada, Latin America, Australia and New Zealand.

The approximate numbers of refugees as assessed by countries in the survey are as follows: Austria, 309,490; Belgium, 15,000; Denmark, 2,000; Greece, 21,600 (excluding Trieste); 55,000 to 75,000. The Netherlands, 7,800 (excluding 12,800 from Ambon in the Indonesian Republic); Germany, 150,000 (not counting 9,000,000 refugees of German origin in the Federal territory); Britain, 260,000 (including 24,000 Poles and 46,000 pre-war refugees); Sweden, 43,300; Trieste, 7,500; Yugoslavia, 28,000.

VAGUE STATUS

The survey says that apart from a small number of European refugees in Syria, Egypt and the Lebanon, there are large groups of refugees or minorities in the Near East whose status is sufficiently vague to render it impossible to include them in a specific category.

In Germany, the survey said, psychological obstacles to the assimilation of non-German refugees would tend to grow rather than disappear.

International protection as much as in the case of refugees is necessary to non-German refugees. Most refugees in Germany had a feeling of insecurity and would like to emigrate. The solution appeared to be emigration but selection tests would have to be less vigorous by receiving countries, Heider

"Miss Israel" In Britain



Miss Michal Harrel, recently elected "Miss Israel," has just arrived in Britain on a goodwill mission. She joined the armed forces of Israel at the outbreak of hostilities with the Arab States. While in Britain she will officiate at a contest to find "Miss Anglo-Jewry" for 1952.—London Express.

Economy Axe To Be Wielded In Occupation Regime

Washington, Jan. 2.

American soldiers in Germany can say goodbye to the gay, carefree days of free maid service and luxury haciendas.

Officials said today that the Government is swinging a broad-bladed scythe to slash German occupation costs.

Ordinary GI comforts will suffer but "luxuries" have to go.

There has been some Congressional criticism of occupation spending. Senator Allen J. Ellender (Democrat) charged recently that the top United States officials in Germany have been living like princes at Government expense.

But the main reason for the economy drive is that the Allies are clearing the way for West Germany's emergence as nearly a sovereign power under a proposed new peace contract. When the contract comes into effect—probably some time this year—Allied troops will shift from occupation to a combat ready status. Their mission will be to defend Western Europe, not to police Germany.

REDUCED STAFFS
Since the German Federal Republic will have to pay at least part of the bill for maintaining the forces the Allies want to demonstrate that there is not any waste.

Just how much fat they will be able to slice off has not been disclosed. But one official said that it would be plenty.

Many costly occupation functions will be concentrated at strategic points rather than scattered

Request By Vietminh

Paris, Jan. 2.

The Vietminh government today asked for admission of the "democratic Republic of Vietnam" into the United Nations.

The request was contained in a telegram sent to the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, through the Vietminh embassy in Peking.

The Vietminh message will be transmitted by Mr. Lie to 11 members of the Security Council for their information only, in accordance with the precedent established in the handling of the North Korean request for membership.

The North Korean request was officially laid before the Security Council by the Soviet Union.—France-Press.

From Arabic To Russian

London, Jan. 2.

More people in London are studying foreign languages now than at any time in the city's educational history.

"There is a wider range of language courses than ever before in the colleges and institutes maintained or aided by the council," a London County Council official said.

"No fewer than 12 colleges and institutes within the LCC orbit are holding courses in Russian."

"Practically every language—Arabic, Gaelic, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese—has a class or classes in our syllabus."—London Express Service.

Russia Concentrating Huge Effort On Air Force Growing Strength

Washington, Jan. 3.

General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, United States Air Force Chief of Staff, said in an exclusive interview with the United Press today that Soviet air progress is the result of prodigious national effort.

He added that the United States is only just beginning to make an investment in the air power development which the world situation demands.

Half World Not Getting Enough Food To Eat

London, Jan. 2.

Nearly half the population of the world is still subsisting on a diet well below the minimum necessary for health and efficiency, Sir Bengali Rau, Indian delegate to the United Nations, told a conference in the Central Hall of Westminster yesterday.

He added that this state of affairs could not be ignored much longer. Under-developed areas of the world could not be ignored any more than a city could ignore its slums. The conference was attended by 2,500 young people from Western Europe, who are to hear a series of lectures for "Tomorrow's Citizens" which Sir Bengali inaugurated. The meeting was organized by the United Nations Association Council on world citizenship.—United Press.

Check Being Kept On POWs' Mail

Tokyo, Jan. 2.

A radio correspondent said tonight that letters from American war prisoners in Korea to people at home are being opened and read by Allied officers here. The letters are not censored, but examined at the Supreme Headquarters for information they may contain.

The NBC correspondent, Irving Levine said.

"Special officers are now reading all letters sent out of Communist camps by American prisoners," Levine reported.

"Before air-mailing the letters to the POWs' families in the United States, these officers look for information in the letters, including any evidence that doughboys have succumbed to the Communist line. Not a word is sent out before mailing them to anxious families, but passages of interest are copied."

"The officers copy into individual files anything the GI prisoner writes which may indicate that Communist indoctrination has taken effect. On the basis of these files, each released POW will be questioned on his prison camp activity."

Some United States officers, especially selected and trained, are now ready to interrogate our soldiers after they are released.

"Each prisoner must reply whether they believe what they wrote—or if that was just a price of getting the letter out. Before the GI prisoner will be allowed to leave Korea, he must sign a pledge not to discuss with anyone classified aspects of his experience."

This is a pledge required by Army regulations, Levine said.—United Press.

I asked whether Russia's bombing strength has grown in the past year, General Vandenberg replied with a terse "Yes."

He said that the Soviets now have a bomber of their own design, which is bigger than the MIG-15 which appears in growing numbers in the Korean war, the General said.

Asked what were the origins of the MIG, General Vandenberg described it as a short-range defensive day interceptor possessing high characteristics and armament that suggest that it is designed primarily to combat high altitude bombers.

In other words, the Russians' heavy investment in this aircraft, he said, demonstrates awareness of the United States' strategic Air Command's power.

MAJOR ADVANCES

Major United States Air Force achievements in the past year are summarized by General Vandenberg as follows:

1.—Successful performance of Korean war tasks while building toward worldwide air strength upon which everything else must depend.

2.—Placing of a contract for an atomic aircraft engine after extensive planning and research.

3.—Starting work on the Arnold engineering and development centre at Tulsa, Tennessee.

4.—Progress in solving problems concerning aircraft including endurance in planes.

General Vandenberg pointed out that a B-36 had flown for more than two days without refueling. Jet fighter wings had spanned the North Atlantic and a B-47 jet bomber—the type now beginning to be delivered to units—had been refueled in flight.—United Press.

U.S. AID FOR GEN. FRANCO

Paris, Jan. 2.

Mr. Paul Porter, acting Administrator for Europe of the Mutual Security Agency, said today that negotiations for aid to Spain would start soon and would be concluded within ten days after the opening of talks.

Aid up to \$100,000,000 for Spain was in prospect. No special conditions would be attached to any aid given Spain and no special concessions would be made. No political pressure would be put on General Franco.

"The Spanish economy is now relatively self-supporting but at a fairly low level," he said.—United Press.

Peshawar Ban Extended

Karachi, Jan. 2.

The Government of the Northwestern Frontier Province today extended the prohibition on meetings and processions in the Peshawar district till January 20.

This measure was adopted as a result of tension between political parties following the provincial elections held in December.—France-Press.

DUCHESS TRYING HER LUCK



The Duchess of Kent tries her luck in the "Lucky Dip" at the Savoy Hotel in London. The occasion was the Royal National Lifeboat Institution's Annual Ball.

Ex-Envoy Takes A Smack At U.K.

New York, Jan. 2.

The former American Ambassador in Teheran, Mr. Henry Grady, attacked "shocking British blunders and wishy-washy United States policy" in Persia in an article in this week's Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Grady, who was in Teheran for a little more than a year, has repeatedly criticized the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the British Foreign Office since his return home.

He said that the real tragedy of the oil dispute, which he called a major setback for the West, was that it was unnecessary. He alleged that British policy was virtually incomprehensible.

British and American errors had created an almost perfect set-up for a Communist coup, which would put Persia behind the Iron Curtain without military effort on Russia's part, he said.

Mr. Grady accused the Anglo-Iranian Company of "fomenting without check from the British Foreign Office a situation which could not have served Russia's purposes better than if she had planned it herself."

He blamed his own Government for failing to impress on the British the dangers in the policies being followed by the Company and to take adequate measures to improve the conditions.

TOO FAR APART

Mr. Grady said that the British Foreign Office should have entered the dispute sooner than it did instead of leaving matters to the local manager of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

He admitted that the final proposal made by the Company was a generous one and he expressed the opinion that the Government should have accepted it.

"But the Iranians and the Company were then too far apart to have given hope of a solution," Mr. Grady said.

Mr. Grady coincided with a plea for co-ordination of British and American policy but warned the United States against "underwriting British policy where it achieves a disaster such as that which occurred in Iran."

"We must recognize that the power both financially and militarily is ours and we British can only have that power through us," he added.—Reuter.

Niemoeller Arrives In Moscow

Moscow, Jan. 2.

Pastor Martin Niemoeller, the German Protestant Church leader, arrived here from Berlin tonight and was welcomed at the airport by Archbishop Maser and representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church.

He was accompanied by his daughter, Ada.

On arriving Pastor Niemoeller, in a public address, said that he brought the friendly greetings of the German people to the people of Russia and hoped that that friendship would flourish in spite of bad things past.

The Archbishop responded with equal cordiality.

Asked by Press representatives to comment on his visit, the Pastor said that he had a great respect for the Russians but the Soviet Union was a new world to him and he had not yet had time to form impressions.

He added that he did not consider himself important enough to be received by Marshal Stalin.

The Pastor is spending a week here as the invited guest of the Patriarch.—Reuter.

Egyptian Minister At Caux

Caux-en-Montreux, Jan. 2.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister, Salah El Din Pasha, said today that the United Nations should be able to find an adequate and agreeable solution to their complex problems at Caux.

He was speaking at the New Year Assembly for Moral Re-armament.

Expressing his pleasure at being able to speak in Arabic here, the Egyptian Foreign Minister continued:

"Although at the United Nations they are always divided, here they would be able to unite. There is no difficult human and other problem that would not find a solution here on the basis of human consideration."

The principles on which Moral Re-armament is based, as the accepted principles of good character, on which all peoples of the world can agree, Salah El Din Pasha said.

"The religion of Islam is based upon them. No one can refuse to join. We in Egypt need a great deal of unity and discipline. I believe all the lack in ourselves can be resolved by this movement," he added.—Reuter.

RAAF HELPS TO BUILD AIRPORT
Sydney, Jan. 2.

Forty men of an airfield construction squadron of the Royal Australian Air Force are in the Cocos Island building an airport.

The airport will be used as a staging post on the projected Australia-South Africa service.

Comet Going Into Service In Few Weeks

London, Jan. 2.

Britain's Comet jet airliner should go into passenger service in only a matter of weeks now.

In preparation for this, British Overseas Airways Corporation have appointed Captain A. P. W. Cane, a Master Pilot, as Operations Superintendent of the Comet unit.

He is responsible for all the operational aspects of introducing the world's first jet airliner service.

A former RAF pilot he joined in 1933—Captain Cane was seconded to BOAC in 1941.

He was chairman of the British Airline Pilots' Association, the pilots' trade union, in 1948 and 1949.—London Express Service.

TELEVISION IN THE AIR?

London, Jan. 2.

Television shows while flying may be given in airliners. Plans are being made by a British television firm for a suitable set.

The chief obstacle is interference from the engines.—London Express Service.

Formula For All-German Elections Promulgated

Berlin, Jan. 2.

The East German Government's Electoral Commission announced today that it had completed its draft of an election law for all-German elections and was sending it to Premier Grotewohl.

The draft was based on the election law of the Weimar Republic of 1924 and included political and legal guarantees for free, general, equal and secret elections for an all-German National Assembly, it was said.

The announcement gave these details of the draft:

1.—The voting age has been reduced to 18 years "according to the demands of German youth."

2.—Germans over 23 can be candidates at the elections. (In the Weimar law the voting age was 21 and the candidates had to be 25 years old).

3.—The date for all-German elections.

4.—An all-German election board is also to be nominated in all-German talks.

5.—Every 60,000 Germans are to elect one representative for the National Assembly.

6.—The personal freedom and security of all the delegates emerging from the elections will be guaranteed.

7.—The delegates are to meet in their first parliamentary session in Berlin not later than 30 days after the elections.

8.—All restrictions on international traffic are to be removed three months before the elections.

"We quite understand that West Germans want to come to East Germany to see what work we have done in the past six years but we are indignant at the proposal to send an American investigation commission to Germany," the Communist High Command said.

POP



Make a mental note

Resistance To Reds Increasing

SABOTAGE BEHIND IRON CURTAIN

New York, Jan. 2. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions reported today that popular resistance to Communist dictatorships is rising in Eastern Europe, particularly in Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania.

In some cases, resistance is growing into an armed struggle, according to the C.F.T.U. report. The report also says that sabotage is becoming more frequent in the form of strikes and work stoppages.

The Confederation, quoting "reliable sources," said that the Communists are making direct attacks on the resistance by groups.

"The Rumanian authorities, for instance," recently deported 14,000 people in one night from the Yugoslav frontier, while the report said.

"From their side of the Yugoslav frontier the Bulgarians have deported 2,000 families and 10,000 people."

LEADERS EXECUTED

"In Hungary, during the last 12 months, two members of the Communist Central Committee have been executed after trial and one without trial."

"At present, 18 ex-Ministers and members of the Central Committee as well as several Army generals are in prison."

"In Bulgaria eight members of the Central Committee together with five Army generals and other officers, are under arrest, awaiting trial."

The Confederation said that in Bulgaria there had been attacks by peasants on collective farms in attempts to recover their "collectivized" property and implement.

In Rumania, the report said, sabotage is becoming the order of the day.

Tax Scandal In America

Washington, Jan. 2. The Director of the Internal Revenue Department, Mr. John H. Dunlap, disclosed tonight that 96 employees of his department had been dismissed or had resigned during the outgoing year.

Mr. Dunlap revealed this to the Press shortly after President Truman had announced the first of a series of drastic steps he intended to take to put an end to the Government tax scandal.

Mr. Dunlap added that 53 of the dismissals or resignations had taken place in November and December.

Vyshinsky Admires The Decorations In Paris



The Grand Salon of the City Hall of Paris was recently the scene of a banquet in honour of the United Nations delegates. As the champagne was handed round by footmen, M. Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Foreign Minister, calls the attention of Mme Colre to the decorations of the ancient salon. — France-Press Picture.

Life And Death Struggle Against Reds In Turkey

Istanbul, Jan. 2.

Turkey's struggle against Communism within her borders has become literally one of life or death. The Turkish National Assembly has passed a law introducing the death penalty for those found guilty of organising and leading Communist activities.

The decision was taken after a session held behind closed doors, attended by high officials of the Turkish secret police.

The decision itself, and the circumstances in which it was taken, suggest that the illegal Turkish Communist Party may have succeeded recently for more than most observers believed possible in gaining support among the peasantry.

If this be true, it is of considerable importance in appraising the political and diplomatic scene here, since the peasantry still forms the bulk of the population.

It may be that the secret police officers told the Assembly that they had struck a decisive blow against the Communist party in a series of arrests which took place just before the secret session of Parliament.

Observers here are, however, bound to ask. Even though some leaders of the party have been arrested, and perhaps the most important, how many Communists are left to step into their shoes, and to what extent had the party gained anything like mass support in the villages?

When so much has been kept secret, it is impossible to form an accurate opinion.

Nevertheless, enough is known to show that there has been a significant change of opinion among Turkey's legislators about the danger of Communism within the country.

To appreciate the change, it is necessary to go back a year. In November 1950, a member of the National Assembly, Mr. Sevet Mocan, got the support of a small group of deputies for a proposal to impose the death penalty on Communists.

Mr. Sevet Mocan is one of the bitterest opponents of Communism in Turkey. The fact that his daughter defied him by marrying a Communist has made the matter a personal one as well as a political one.

A man of forceful and authoritative character, he must have suffered much by his daughter's disobedience. But he has not hesitated on several occasions to denounce her and his son-in-law to the police.

Many people have been inclined to think that Mr. Mocan is the kind of man who sees red all the time and suspects a Soviet plot where no one else can find any evidence of it.

TRUMAN'S INTEREST

Washington, Jan. 2. President Truman today expressed keen interest in Turkey's future, during a farewell interview with Mr. George McGhee, Ambassador-designate to Turkey. Mr. McGhee told reporters after a conference with the President.

"President Truman always has had a keen interest in Turkey since the inception of the Truman Doctrine," said Mr. McGhee. "During the talk with me, he displayed great knowledge and understanding of the Turkish situation."

Mr. McGhee, former Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, foresaw no special problems attendant on his mission to Turkey and added, "Our relations are good and our objectives clear-cut." He praised Turkey's contributions to "our joint effort."

"We want to do all within our power to assure continuance of this co-operation," United Press.

Communism should be fought with the pen, not the sword, was, for example, the slogan of Mr. Nadi Nadi, editor-in-chief of the widely-circulating independent newspaper Cumhuriyet.

This year, there have been appeals for great care in drafting the actual terms of the law. But the general tone of the Press has been much wilder. There has been almost no information in the Turkish Press about discoveries. The police may have made in the series of arrests which preceded the recent Assembly debates.

From what has filtered through there seems, however, to be a significant difference between recent Turkish Communist activities and those reported in earlier times.

Whereas the Turkish Communist party has been regarded by most observers here as an affair of students and intellectuals in Istanbul and Ankara until now, the recent picture is different.

A secret central committee of the illegal party in Istanbul, authoritative committees in a number of provincial centres, in numerous provinces, even in the most distant parts of the countryside, a vertical organisation leading from each cell through the local committee to the central committee, but without any direct contact between the cells in any given district—that is

WOMAN

LEADS GERMAN OPPOSITION TO REARMAMENT

Bonn, Jan. 2.

A plump, motherly-looking spinster, the first woman to head a political party in Germany, is a front-rank leader in the fight against rearming Western Germany to share in Europe's defence.

Helene Wessel, 53, brunette and bespectacled, heads the Catholic Centrist Party. It has nine seats out of 410 in the West German Parliament.

Frau Wessel (women in public posts in Germany are usually called Mrs. whether married or not) was formerly a social welfare worker.

She claimed in an interview that she is not "fundamentally" pacifist and also not a nationalist. She says she believes a State must have power and it could have an army, but she does not want any soldiers for the West German State.

A Catholic and non-Communist, Frau Wessel feels that 18,000,000 Germans in Soviet-occupied East Germany are held as "hostages" by the Russians in the cold war.

Nevertheless, her preachment against West German rearmament are strongly akin to what the German Communists are propagandising. They also fight against rearming the West and they talk for peace and continued negotiation to unify Germany.

Frau Wessel and Dr. Gustav Heinemann, former Minister of the Interior in the West German Government, are leaders in an organisation called the "Emergency League For Saving The Peace In Europe." Its announced aim is to prevent the rearming of West Germany and promote the unification of Germany.

OPEN DOOR

Frau Wessel says her mail shows this movement is gaining popularity. She added she is for "keeping the door to the East open" for continued negotiations with the Russian Zone Communist rulers for unifying the country.

She claims that the larger world division between East and West is due to a mutual lack of confidence and the idea that security against Communism is exclusively a military problem, instead of being an ideological and social problem.

She has no solution to offer for the world problem, but she thinks she knows what is wrong in Germany.

"I am afraid that the rearming of West Germany would close our doors to the East," she says. "Worse, I fear that rearming would provoke the Russians to such an extent that a third World War would be inevitable. We Germans have suffered enough. We don't want to be a battlefield again."

Anyhow, she says, arming 12 West German divisions under the European Army project "wouldn't be decisive in a war—so why do it? It would only widen the gap between the East and West."—Associated Press.

Inquiring Into Cairo Complaint

Ismaïlia, Jan. 2.

Dr. Raghu Nath Rao, of India, the International Labour Organisation's Assistant Director, today began a preliminary inquiry into Egypt's complaint that Britain is using forced labour in the Suez Canal Zone.

He will, as a first step, concert plans for the investigations with the British Command. Dr. Rao was entertained to lunch by Lieutenant-General Sir George Erskine, Commander of the British troops in Egypt, at his heavily-guarded headquarters in the Moascar garrison.

Later he left for Port Said, where he will begin his full-scale investigations on Friday, travelling southward through the Canal Zone to Suez. A British Army spokesman said: "Dr. Rao is entirely the guest of the Egyptian Government. We are merely putting everything he requires at his disposal so that he can carry out his investigation."—Reuter.

Restriction May Be Lifted

Berlin, Jan. 2.

The Government today proposed the removal of all restrictions on travel throughout Germany for three months before the general elections are held.

The proposal would ensure complete freedom of movement to every election candidate and would guarantee freedom to all political parties to hold public meetings throughout the country.

US Squadron For Europe

Washington, Jan. 2.

The United States Air Force announced tonight that the 117th US Tactical Reconnaissance Air Squadron will be sent to Europe shortly.

According to the announcement, it will be the sixth air force squadron stationed in Europe. The squadron is equipped with twin-engined B-26 bombers and F-80 jet fighters. It will be stationed at an undisclosed air base in France.

BURIAL OF MIAMI BOMB VICTIM

Miami, Jan. 2.

The Negro victim of a bomb slaying was buried here on New Year's Day as FBI agents completed sifting the blasted rubble of his home a mile-and-a-half away.

About 300 persons, including a 16-man delegation of the Civil Rights Congress from New York and Philadelphia, attended the funeral services for Harry T. Moore in the small St. James Missionary Baptist Church.

Moore's widow, still in a Sanford hospital recovering from injuries suffered in the Christmas night blast, did not attend.

A telegram from Walter White, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, was read at the Service. It said: "Harry T. Moore's name is known around the world today because of the heinous method of his assassination. He is as true a martyr as any soldier who has died on the battlefield of Korea."

Moore, 48, was Florida secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.

Before the Service, Governor Fuller Warren's special investigator, J. J. Elliott, examined the church and grounds for explosives.

Assistant State Attorney Hubert Griggs said at the Service that Moore's murder was deplored by every citizen of this country and that every possible agency had been brought into action to find the assassin.

Officials so far have made no report on their investigation. Mr. White had said previously that he gave the FBI the names of three persons who, he said, had made statements against Moore.—Associated Press.

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COLOUR BY TECHNICOLOR
starring YVONNE HOWARD
De CARLO DUFF
with DOROTHY HART WILLARD PARKER
Screenplay by MAURICE DEWOLFE and LLOYD LEVY
Produced by LEONARD GOLDBERGER
Directed by GEORGE SEIDMAN

MR. BELVEDERE GOES TO COLLEGE

— TO-MORROW —

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THE SEA HAWK

Errol FLYNN — Brenda MARSHALL

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Mighty as Goliath!
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No Complimentary Tickets Available

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DAILY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
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A CHINESE PICTURE

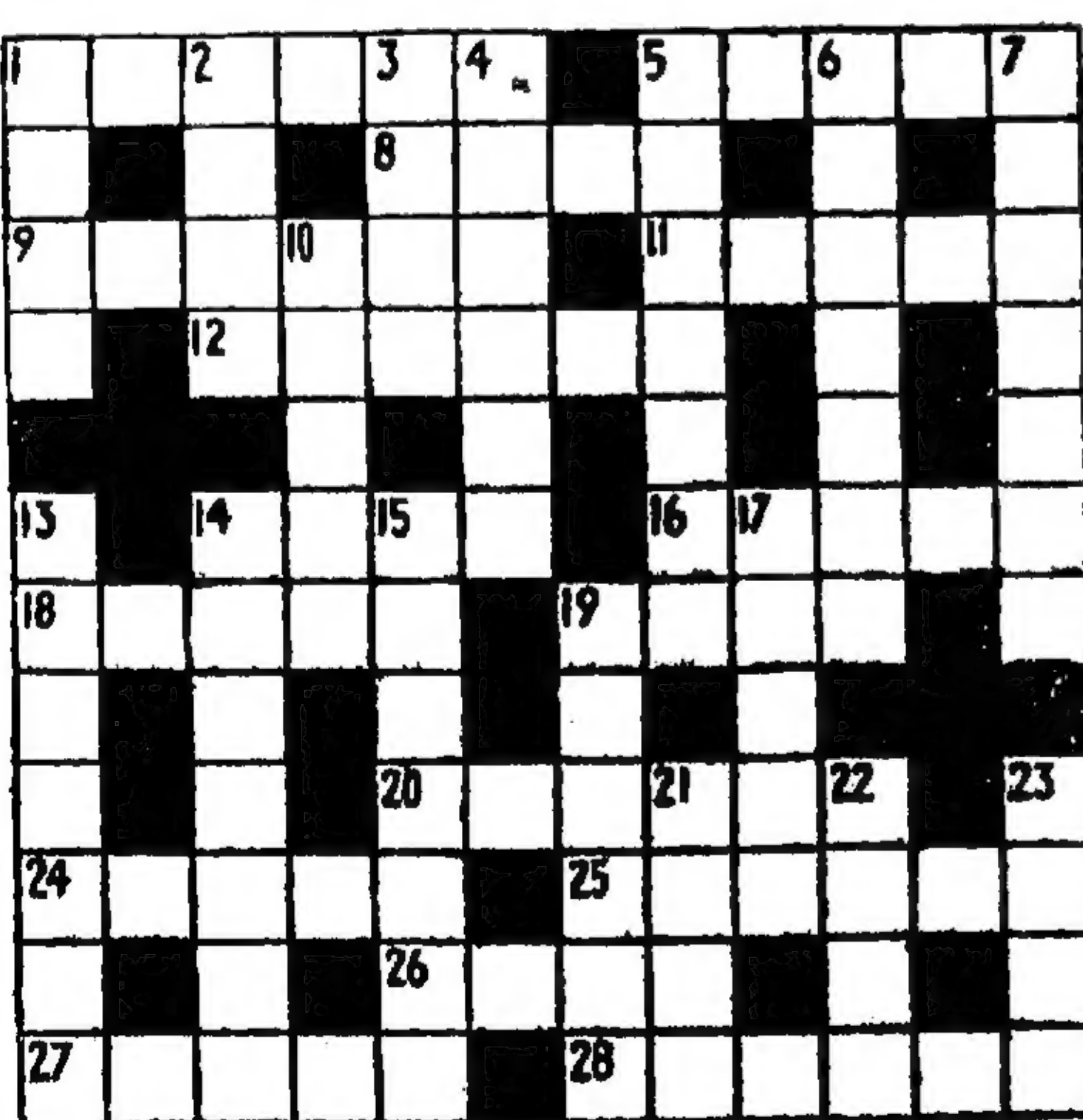
Father Marries Again

DIALOGUE IN MANDARIN

MR. BELVEDERE GOES TO COLLEGE

— TO-MORROW —

A British Crossword Puzzle



- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Form of procedure (6). | 1 Fashion (4). |
| 5 Baffles (5). | 2 Fastened (4). |
| 8 Meat (4). | 3 Cooker (4). |
| 9 Judged (6). | 4 Subtract (6). |
| 11 Penetrate (5). | 5 Shorn (7). |
| 12 Strip (6). | 6 Ardent (7). |
| 14 Crowd (4). | 7 Looks Over (7). |
| 16 Fry (5). | 8 Fruit (5). |
| 18 Concocting (5). | 9 Encoder of muscles (7). |
| 20 Vain (4). | 10 Talking notice (7). |
| 22 Knocked (6). | 11 Alarm (7). |
| 24 Proclamation (6). | 12 Mixed rain and snow (5). |
| 26 Varies (6). | 13 Collision (6). |
| 28 Open-work fabric (4). | 14 Excuse (4). |
| 27 Rascal (6). | 15 Exploit (4). |
| 29 Showy, but worthless (6). | 16 Spot (4). |

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD:—Across: 1 Congo, 4 Canote, 8 Bantier, 10 Dutch, 12 Soreau, 14 Achieve, 17 Team, 18 Office, 20 Ainslie, 22 Raing, 23 Transom, 27 Sensed, 29 Erano, 30 Enigma, 31 Treaty, 32 Tutor, Down: 1 Cybra, 2 Ranch, 3 Obese, 5 Hild, 6 Saicem, 7 Exhume, 9 Revolt, 11 Intern, 13 Referee, 15 Comm, 16 Images, 18 Echo, 20 Ardant, 21 Nirane, 24 Acapt, 26 Split, 28 Mixer, 29 Neat.



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SCENE 6.—THE BALL AT THE CASTLE

COMMON MAN (arriving):

THANK GOODNESS FOR ONE DAY IN THE YEAR
WHEN EVERYBODY CAN SWOP GOOD CHEER
AND TAKE TIME OFF TO LOVE ONE ANOTHER.
BEFORE STARTING ANEW TO SHOVE ONE ANOTHER.

GRAND FINALE including (left to right) DASHER DALTON,
DAME VELVETEE, NYE, WINSTON MICHAEL, HARRY POLLITT,
LADY VIOLET, WALDRON BLITHERS, BESSIE BRADDOCK, etc. etc.



LOW'S CHRISTMAS PANTO

SCOREBOARD OF THE NEW-LIFERS

THE MILLIONTH MAN IS OUTWARD BOUND

LONDON. But to others Britain is
the Land of Opportunity

By JOHN HALL

THIS week the mil-

lionth emigrant to leave Britain since the war will climb a ship's gangway at one of the great ports, bound for a new life.

So many more are waiting to go that most of the big shipping lines have months-long waiting lists; so many are thinking about getting out that the busiest offices in London are those Commonwealth Government bureaux which specialise in advising emigrants.

But the traffic isn't all one way. Since the war people have also been pouring into Britain, which is why, despite the emigration wave, these crowded islands are not noticeably less crowded. Counting heads, we have lost on balance the equivalent of one average-size town, such as, say, Blackpool or Southend.

The 851,000 who have come to Britain are the major surprise. Where have they come from? Approximately 195,000 have headed here from different parts of the Commonwealth, including people who emigrated after the war and have been unable to settle down in new lands. Changes in India brought home nearly 45,000. The largest numbers of incomers arrived from Middle Europe—Poles, Germans, Ukrainians—no fewer than 250,000 of them.

Too generous?

BRITISH policy in admitting such large numbers of aliens from Europe is not universally popular. They came here, the majority of them, in the two years immediately after the war, as refugees and near-refugees. In places they have created "Little Europes" enclaves in Britain where the English language is rarely heard. Some of them have prospered exceedingly.

Britain was generous; that has been British policy for years. Too generous, say the critics; but what they overlook is that such a mass invasion of a country with a wealth of new ideas, metaphorically gives British industry and commerce a stimulating shot in the arm. Many of the aliens who have prospered have been British's trade.

The droves from Europe are no longer arriving here. Only a limited number of elderly people are being admitted—old folks who are in distress and can show that they have close relatives here to care for them, and a limited number of voluntary workers and genuine immigrants whose presence is held to be beneficial to the nation's economy.

Their new homes

WHERE have the Britons gone, the million who sailed away? These have been the main destinations; in brackets the numbers who have returned or immigrated here from the same countries.

Australia, 219,800 (32,000);
Canada, 174,240 (44,000);
United States, 155,100 (17,000);
South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, 100,100 (30,000);
New Zealand, 47,900 (15,000).

The rate of emigration has slowed slightly since 1949, but it is still running at high figures, and today, now that the flood from Europe has dwindled to a trickle, departures outnumber arrivals by two to one.

An odd fact about this mass migration is that more women than men are on the move. A detailed survey made by the Board of Trade shows that 6,000 more women than men left Britain in 1950. Those extra girls left—England and Wales, not Scotland.

In case girls in Britain feel that their chances of finding husbands have been increased by the numbers of girls who have emigrated it should be added that the migration movement into Britain habitually brings a surplus of females—a surplus of 7,000 last year.

One problem this traffic presents to Britain is that on balance it is younger people who are leaving and older people who are coming in.

Another problem is that a high percentage of the emigrants have been, and are, skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen, engineers, and building trade workers.

There are indications that many of the emigrants who return are people who took considerable capital with them when they left. Within the sterling area—largely the Commonwealth, with the major exception of Canada—there has been little restriction on transfers of capital.

Little money

PEOPLE emigrating to Canada or the United States can take out capital, if they have any, in dribs and drabs, but they are entitled to apply for regular remittances of interest, from shares or other investments, from Britain.

A problem for the reception countries, especially those with large undeveloped areas, is that the newcomer from Britain is not the pioneer he was even 30 years ago.

The number of people who emigrated in the three years following World War I, totalled 400,700, of whom the greatest number (267,853) went to Canada. Immigrants in the same period totalled 134,479, so the net loss was 265,281, a far larger reduction of population than has been achieved in six years after World War II.

Masses of the thousands who left Britain after World War I, were prepared to go and work "out in the sticks." The latter-day Briton shies away from such pioneering and

demands town life public-houses, cinemas, Canada, for example—and the Royal Tour stirred up so much new interest in the Dominion that the authorities expect a new emigration rush in the spring—has to rely largely on Europeans to settle the farmlands beyond easy reach of city or town.

This year alone 17,000 Dutch folk, family units in the main, have emigrated to Canada as farmers. Look what Britons have done to Salisbury, over the capital of Southern Rhodesia. In 1945 the town had a European population of 21,290; today the population is 40,510 and most of the new Salisburyans are from the Home Country.

Still welcome

THIS change of heart has made no difference to the warm welcome still awaiting British emigrants all over the world. British quotas are never full. The United States is one country that never gets enough. Her quota limits allow for the entry of approximately 66,000 people from this country each year. Over the past three years the number of Britons emigrating to the United States has averaged 15,000 a year.

As a footnote to these mass movements of population experts forecast that large-scale emigration from Britain is likely to go on for several years yet and that its effect if draining the country of so many young and virile people could easily become more than an embarrassment.

PARIS NEWSLETTER...from SAM WHITE

The boom in babies brings joy to the shops

Paris, Dec. 22. PARIS in the week before Christmas makes it plain that the French, long backsliders in the matter of Christmas celebrations, now approach them with novel, almost Dickensian fervour. The city sparkles with giant Christmas trees set up in public squares and glows with illuminated public buildings. Shops glitter with extravagant decorations. Food shops are laden with turkeys and geese, storks and chops, hams and cheeses, choice wines and champagne.

This will be a spurge Christmas in Paris. The stores report a 40 per cent increase on last year's sales.

What has caused this mass conversion to Christmas celebrating when the French have traditionally preferred to celebrate on New Year's Eve?

Sociologists have come up with an interesting answer—the spectacular and continuing rise in the French birthrate since the war. France in the inter-war years had the lowest birthrate in the world, now it has one of the

highest. And it is this resurgence of family life which explains the present Christmas boom.

Stores report a 30 per cent increase in the sale of toys.

Notable Christmas rush precautions: the Printemps store, which boasts the largest escalator in Paris, has four "strong men" gathered round it to catch customers who might fall.

Restaurants and cabarets are making special Christmas preparations. Cost of a night out at Carreres night club, which Princess Margaret once visited, £15 a head.

As for Maxims, let its dignified head waiter Albert provide the quote of the week: "Our customers never inquire about prices. They are content merely to reserve a table."

The age-long problem of a post-Christmas lull has been handled by French dietitian Jean Eparvier. Here is his "No regrets" Christmas dinner.

A dozen oysters, 50 grammes of foie gras, 100 grammes of turkey, 100 grammes of sauté potatoes, 100 grammes of salad, 100 grammes of Christmas cake, three glasses of champagne, one

liquor. (Twenty-eight grammes to the ounce.)

GLOOM has reigned in the Camembert district of Normandy because it was discovered that a recent falling off in the standard of the world-famous cheese was due to penicillin injections being given to Normandy cows against certain infections.

All is now well. French cheese chemists are administering an anti-penicillin drug to penicillin-injected cows.

AUTHOR Ludwig Bemelmans, who is writing Scholapelli's autobiography under the title "My Shocking Life," asked her for 50 per cent of the royalties on the ground that the book would sell on her reputation. She beat him down to 30 per cent because she claimed that it would sell on hers.

UNO NOTE: Among the 200 reporters accredited to UNO is one representing the French Annual Catalogue of Antiques.

Foreign Policy Review—No. 2

WHAT NOW IN IRAN?

By David Temple Roberts

WINSTON CHURCHILL, at the end of the European War, proposed to Franklin D. Roosevelt that British policy in Iran should be to continue into peacetime the partition of that country into spheres of influence for Britain and Russia. A wartime joint occupation had been necessary to organise efficiently the delivery of essential war supplies, by the Persian Gulf route, to the Soviet Union.

Franklin D. Roosevelt did not approve the British Prime Minister's plan. He thought he could see in it some of those imperial ambitions that he, as a liberal American, most abhorred. So British policy in Persia was turned back to its earlier pattern.

For more than a century Britain has found her policy to be the maintenance, around the Peacock Throne, of a Government only just strong enough to keep itself in power, and, in no overt, strong enough to be attractive as an ally to neighbouring ambitious states. This is the policy of the "weak, neutral, buffer state."

Since the war the dominant position of the British Embassy in Teheran has been challenged twice. First, by the Russians, under Ambassador Sadichyev in 1946; second, by the United States through the policy of Mr MacGhee, who was—until recently—Under-Secretary of State for Middle East and South Asia questions.

The first challenge was successfully resisted with the aid of the United Nations and the astute Iranian policies of Gham es Saltaneh, the Prime Minister of the day. The American challenge to British policy was more complex.

The British were in the country as oil engineers, as well as diplomats. But the Embassy in Teheran only incidentally considered the interests of the Anglo-Iranian Company at Abadan. The British Embassy was dedicated to the task of keeping the Government weak; but the best interests of the oil company were to pay large royalties to an effective central government that would distribute the royalty cheque widely in new investment and social services. The American Embassy in Teheran was much better aware of the basic need of the oil company than was the British Embassy. And, since the war, American policy has concentrated, simply, on making allies strong, especially allies such as Turkey and Iran, lying on the periphery of the Soviet Union. So Washington had no patience with London's old-fashioned policy of weak, buffer-state neutrality for Persia.

Now that Winston Churchill is Prime Minister, once more the first thought is that his policy would revert to "settling" the Iranian question by a partition of Iran into spheres of interest between Britain and Russia. This

would bring Britain into southern Persia where the Anglo-Iranian Company has its wells and its refinery.

And an agreement with the Russians would enable Britain to "deal" with Persian national troubles in a military way without expecting wholesale intervention from the Red Army—as was the acute fear during the recent crisis, had British troops been landed.

But Winston Churchill, though he is tempted by the prospect of changing the balance of the world through a great settlement with Stalin, can hardly regard this policy as practical in present-day conditions. It would look like appeasement, to Americans.

So British policy towards Persia takes a different course. In discussing Conservative attitudes to China I stressed that British Foreign Office policy would not be changed radically and was considered to have stood the test of events. But in Persia, and the Middle East, the new Government, while still running on the track of past policy, is not satisfied with the policy and wants to make a change.

The problem is how to encourage sound and friendly political evolution in countries that are seething with anti-Western sentiment, corrupt and good. It is made more difficult by the fact that previous British policy was all against political evolution. Keeping the Government weak meant discouraging, rather than the reverse, the growth of soundly based political institutions. And the British in the past profited by occasionally setting the Palace against the Prime Minister; the new policy wanted seems to call, however, for the development of a solid constitutional monarchy.

Even at the moment British Foreign Office spokesmen still speak of a Palace revolution turning out Mossadeq and replacing him with Gham es Saltaneh, the politician who plays Britain's game.

In an ideal world, the revenues of the oil company could have been the basis for a better regime in Persia. But now the British Conservative Government cannot catch back the past. The line of thought being evolved approximates to this: let us persuade the United States that Persia must be "underwritten." Let us use International Bank, or International Reconstruction Organisation. Let us make Persia an American political responsibility, while holding Washington to its promises that oil development in Persia should not fall to American companies.

Looking further ahead: the defence problem of Persia might be tackled in the form of an agreement to set up another Command, under Britain, U. S., Persia and Pakistan—perhaps with the association of Afghanistan.

And the Abadan refinery might reopen as a joint enterprise providing "sterling area" oil under international and Persian direction.

THE GAMBOLS By Barry Appleby



S'pore Women Seek New Rights

Singapore, Jan. 3.

If a man can have six wives a woman must be permitted to have six husbands.

This is one of the contentions offered by Mrs. Shirin Fozdar in her address to an ad hoc committee for the formation of a Singapore Women's Council. Thirty woman leaders of various communities attended the meeting.

Some of the aims of the Committee are:

Need For New Airport

Singapore, Jan. 3.

There is still no idea when a definite start can be made on the proposed new Singapore airport. But there are cries that Singapore is lagging too far behind in the upcoming jet age of airlines.

Malayan Director of Aviation, Mr. A. W. Savage has gone on home leave in England and said he was determined to see as many officials as possible, adding "The Changi fiasco has placed us four years behind and we have got to get a move on or we shall be left standing."

Plans to build a modern international airport at Changi had fallen through. The new plans are to build at Paya Lebar, but delays have been continual.

At present, airlines are using Kallang airport in the centre of the city.

DIFFICULTIES

Difficulties of labour, shortages of containers, plants, bulldozers, earth graders, and other necessities have been cited for the Paya Lebar delay.

Quintas Airlines, which with BOAC can carry five of world-wide flight, through Singapore made an oblique reference to the recent visit of the BOAC aircraft (Jet) to the Compt.

"BOAC and Quintas Empire Airlines," said Capt. Louis Ambrose of Quintas, "view with grave concern the delay in the development of a first-class airfield on the island of Singapore. In the view of those major airline operators, Singapore is the major airline centre in the Far East but the imminent introduction of larger, and in some cases revolutionary types of civil airliners, it is felt that with the length of time needed to construct a modern airport, Singapore runs a very serious risk of falling behind other major centres which already are up to two years ahead in airfield planning."—Associated Press.

DECREE MADE ABSOLUTE

A decree nisi granted to Wai-chun Howlett, of 16 Jordan Road, third floor, on March 10, 1951, in her petition for the dissolution of her marriage to John Howlett, of the Hongkong Police, was made absolute by the Chief Justice, Sir Gerard Howe, in the Divorce Court this morning.

The petition was brought on the grounds of adultery. Petitioner was represented by Mr. V. L. J. D'Alton, instructed by Mr. A. S. C. Comber. The suit was not contested and respondent was not present nor was he represented.

Thief Caught In Street

For breaking into 14, Yim Po Fong Street, ground floor, and stealing a quantity of clothing, Ip Kan, 25, unemployed, was sentenced to six months and ordered to be exiled by Mr. R. W. S. Winter at Kowloon this morning.

Inspector Dewar said that at 3.40 a.m. yesterday, defendant who was carrying a sack, was stopped by two detectives in Tung Choi Street. Defendant admitted that he had stolen the sack and a jacket found in the sack.

Paris Wedding Ceremony



Far East Situation Considered Grim

Tokyo, Jan. 3.

As 1952 begins, the general situation in the Far East has not shown any sign of improvement and the outlook is grim. Problems of a year ago are far from being settled and have even deteriorated. Cessation of hostilities in Korea, if effected in the near future by the signing of an armistice, will be the result only because of the inability of the military forces of both sides to reach a decision by arms. The Korean problem will remain altogether unsettled.

China, one of the major powers in the international chessboard, remains tied to Russia's side although she has gained strength in the last 12 months.

Another important power, Japan, finds herself on the side of the Americans. She has been given greater freedom of action through the peace treaty and has been invited to rearm through a security pact with the United States.

The armaments race started 18 months ago with the start of hostilities in Korea continues at an accelerated pace. For Communists are still at variance in their stand in the face of Communism, represented first by Communist China, and in the face of the anti-Communist bloc of Western Powers, headed by the United States.

Certain Asian nations want to remain neutral. India keeps herself aloof. Moreover, during 1951 the big Western Powers developed divergent opinions in their Far Eastern policies. The United States and Britain do not share the same views in their policies regarding China and have competitive interests in Southeast Asia.

The United States is endeavoring to build up a bulwark against fresh expansion of Communism in this part of the world but Red pressure makes it difficult for her to build sound foundations. When Chinese Communist forces entered the Korean war at the end of 1950, United Nations troops were compelled to abandon North Korea and a balance of force was established along the general line of the 38th Parallel.

General MacArthur, however, proposed to broaden the scope of the conflict. The American Government, acting in full agreement with London and Paris, preferred to keep the Korean war at its present limits and the result was President Truman's dismissal of General MacArthur.

General MacArthur, however, proposed to broaden the scope of the conflict. The American Government, acting in full agreement with London and Paris, preferred to keep the Korean war at its present limits and the result was President Truman's dismissal of General MacArthur.

There is no possibility but to authenticate a de facto situation. The deadlock called for an armistice. The armistice talks were long and arduous but when the delegations of both sides realised there was no victor and vanquished, they began to make mutual concessions and the parleys took a favourable turn.

It is now likely that an armistice will be signed early this month though this does not mean the end of the war. United Nations and Communist troops will remain guard on both sides of the neutral zone. Political solution of the conflict, more particularly the unification of Korea, will be put back to a remote date.—France-Press.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Earrings For Girls

Sir, Encouraged, no doubt, by the charming lead given by ladies of our Royal Family, an ancient custom—that of wearing elegant earrings in pierced ears is being strongly revived.

This interesting fashion trend has extended to Hongkong where, in recent months, one has observed many ladies and their teenage daughters wearing charming earrings in their ears.

If any of your readers have any qualms concerning the value of suitable earrings for teenage girls, I can reassure them completely, in the light of my own experience.

The main object in having a child's ears pierced and encouraging (not compelling) her to wear earrings is that the following advantages are derived:—

A teenage girl will tend to cultivate a greater sense of responsibility in her appearance and bearing.

Her general deportment and carriage are invariably improved by wearing suitable earrings in her ears. This was a noted feature of the Victorian Era (revived at the time of the advent of the "New Look").

The attractive earrings available for those of us with pierced ears are far more becoming and practical than the awkward (and often painful) fastenings of screw and clip.

RED LOSSES

Holy Water is poured in the hands of 36 year-old Prince Bhabangse—known in most countries as Bira, the racing motorist—and his bride, Senorita Celia Howard, by the Prince's cousin Princess Chula, at their wedding at the Thai Embassy in Paris. The Royal couple reclined on oriental cushions in an incense-perfumed room for the ceremony. The 27-year-old bride wore a suit of sky blue, with pearl grey feathered cloche hat with a half veil.—London Express.

EGYPT AND MEDIATION

(Continued from Page 1)

tion with the Foreign Office before he left. Officials said it was no secret Nuri Pasha had tried to find a middle road in the Anglo-Egyptian dispute and he had shown that the basis for a plan to allow the Arab States to take the initiative already existed in the security pact which the Arab States signed among themselves.

Now it is understood that Turkey has come out in support of Nuri Pasha's plans and Turkish officials said it was hoped he would visit Ankara on his return home from Britain.—United Press.

TRAINING CIVILIANS

Cairo, Jan. 2. The Minister of State announced today that Egypt had begun military training for civilians from Aswan in the South to Alexandria on the Northern coast.

He said the purely voluntary programme was designed to prepare the nation against any aggression by foreign troops. Training periods will run from two to three months and will include training in up-to-date methods of civil defence.

The Minister said women would be confined to auxiliary services like nursing because "actual combat conforms neither with women's nature nor the traditions of Islam".

In what was interpreted as a call for a coalition government, the Nationalist Party leader, Hafez Amman Pasha, appealed to King Farouk to "unite all parties in these critical times".—United Press.

RED LOSSES

(Continued from Page 1)

three divisional sectors no patrol contacts were reported. The two Red probes came on the eastern front. The first was made by 20 enemy troops west of the Mundungul valley and was repulsed at about midnight after a 45-minute fight.

The second probe was by an even dozen Red troops east of Heartbreak Ridge in the Salween valley and was driven back after 20 minutes.

UN tanks ranged into no man's land east of the punch-bowl on the eastern front in an operation against Red bunkers. Allied soldiers sniped at 20 Red troops as they fled the bunkers, killing six counted and hitting another estimated eight.

Patrol contact was light across the front with the most contact coming between the upper Pukhan river and the Mundungul valley. The longest fight, lasting four hours and 20 minutes and three hours and 30 minutes.—United Press.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MACAO PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Impressive Ceremony At Queen's Pier

Paying his first official visit to Hongkong since he assumed the post of Governor of Macao, His Excellency Capt. Joachim Marques Esparteiro, accompanied by Madame Esparteiro, and Mr A. L. Estacio dos Reis, ADC and Private Secretary, landed promptly at Queen's Pier at 11.50 o'clock this morning.

His Excellency, in full ceremonial uniform, and his wife, wearing a smart grey costume, were greeted at the top of the landing stage by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, also in full ceremonial uniform with sword and plumed helmet, and Lady Grantham, who wore a light brown fur coat over her blue costume.

The pier was gaily decorated with flags and pots of fern for the occasion. Police of the Special Branch and the CID, dotted the scene while on the quay many hundreds of on-lookers watched the landing.

On the wharf to receive His Excellency and Madame Esparteiro were the Service Commanders, members of the Executive Council, and the Acting Portuguese Consul and Mrs. Fernando de Menezes Ribeiro.

At 11.25 a.m., Capt. P. M. Nolasco da Silva, Hon. ADC to the Governor of Hongkong, boarded His Excellency's barge and proceeded to the Portuguese Naval sloop aboard which the distinguished visitors had travelled from Macao. On leaving the sloop a salute of 17 guns was fired by the Royal Navy.

Meanwhile, His Excellency and Lady Grantham, accompanied by Mr D. A. R. Colbourne, ADC, had arrived at Queen's Pier.

On arrival at the Pier, the Governor of Macao and his wife and ADC were met by Mr Colbourne at the landing stage and on reaching the top step were greeted by His Excellency and Lady Grantham.

INTRODUCTIONS
Sir Alexander then introduced the distinguished visitors first to Mrs. Ribeiro and then, in turn, to Lt-Gen. G. C. Evans, Maj-Gen R. C. Cruddas, the Hon. J. F. Nicoll, Group Capt. H. M. Pearson (representing the Air Officer Commanding), Commodore H. C. Dickinson, Hon. Sir Arthur Mordaunt, Hon. Sir Man-kam Lo, Hon. R. R. Todd, Dr. the Hon. S. N. Chau, Hon. G. E. Strickland, Hon. A. G. Clarke, Hon. B. C. K. Hawkins, Hon. P. S. Cassidy, Hon. T. N. Chau and the Acting Portuguese Consul.

The official party then moved to the entrance of the Pier and the National Anthem of Portugal was played by the Band of the Middlesex Regiment.

The Governor of Macao, accompanied by Commodore Dickinson and the Guard Commander, then inspected a Guard of Honour drawn from the Royal Navy, after which His Excellency, accompanied by Sir Alexander Grantham and Mr Colbourne, drove in an open car to Government House.

Madame Esparteiro and Lady Grantham, accompanied by Mr dos Reis, followed in the second car.

For causing an obstruction with his dumb-stee lighter in the Yuamatit Typhoon Shelter fairway last night, Hui Fat, 28, was fined \$50 by Mr T. B. Low at the Marine Court this morning.

Sub-Inspector Kong said that the lighter blocked the fairway in such a manner that no other craft could pass. Defendant said he could not go close to shore because of the low tide.

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Living Language

Why we say To let the cat out of the bag.

At country fairs sucking-pigs were once sold in sacks or "pokes" so that purchasers could conveniently take them away. But it wasn't long before sharpers hit upon the trick of putting a cat in the bag and so selling it for the price of a pig. "To let the cat out of the bag" thus came to mean giving the secret away. "Buying a pig in a poke" has the same origin.

Mail Notices

Latest times of posting at G.P.O. and at Kowloon Post Office, registered articles and parcels, mail close one hour earlier than the ordinary mail times shown below:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3

By Air
Indo-China, 5 p.m., Air France.
Macao, 6 a.m.; 6 p.m., ss Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

By Surface
Macao, 6 a.m.; 6 p.m., ss Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4

By Air
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., 6 a.m., via C.P.A.L.
Formosa, 10 a.m., C.A.T.
Formosa, Okinawa, 5 p.m., H.K. Airways.

By Surface
N. Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m., G.E.A.
Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, India, 5 p.m., B.O.A.C.
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 5 p.m., P.A.L.
Siam, 5 p.m., surface.

By Surface
Macao, 6 a.m.; 6 p.m., ss Lee Hong/Tak Shing.
China, People's Republic, 6.30 a.m. train via Canton.

By Surface
Great Britain, Europe, Noon as Glenorchy.

By Surface
Philippines, 2 p.m., ss Sumatra.
Japan, 2 p.m., ss Leste Maerk.
Siam, 2 p.m., ss Fusing.
Australia, New Zealand, 2 p.m., ss Nankin.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5

By Air
Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, (via Bangkok) Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 11.30 a.m., via B.O.A.C.

By Surface
U.S.A., Canada, 2 p.m., P.A.L.
Formosa, 10 a.m., C.A.T.
Japan, 5 p.m., B.O.A.C.
Indo-China, France, French North & West Africa, 5 p.m., Air France.

By Surface
Macao, 6 a.m.; 6 p.m., ss Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

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SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Every time we go to a Parent-Teacher meeting, do you have to tell everybody you never finished eighth grade?"

Printed and published by WILLIAM ALICE GRANTHAM, for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.